the seeds of the dread disease. THE CATTLE DIE, TOO.

The mortality in this district is not confined to human beings. Of 1,300,000 head of cattle living at the beginning of the famine more than 1,000,000 have died from the lack of water and fodder. Hence the immediate future of the unhappy farmer who may survive the present ordeal is very dark and discouraging. For without cattle how can they till the soil, and unless they sow how can they reap? In order to meet this emergency it is now proposed to use a plow that can be pulled by a man a light-weight affair adapted to the strength of an ordinary farmhand. And one of the noteworthy beneficent acts of the American visitor mentioned above was the purchase of 1,000 of these plows for distribution among the farmers of the vicinity. The Guiarat district, where the poorhouse just described is located, has not known such a famine for more than one hundred years. The inhabitants are normal times live from hand to mouth and from day to day, without thoughts of a morrow. Hence when last year the monsoon did not break, when the rain did not fall, when the ground could not yield a crop, they had no money laid by, were entirely unprepared for such an emergency. In the States we "lay by for a rainy day." In India, however, they should lay by for a A DREARY, DREARY LAND.

Eighty per cent. of the entire population of India devotes itself to agriculture or when money was needed they had nothing to sell but their doors and their roofs and their waterpots. These they did sell, for a few pennies, and after that they had to go either to relief camp or work, or to the

Such is the land of famine, the drear, dread, dismal place where rivers have disappeared, where wells are only holes in the ground, where only the cruel hedge color of dust-here may be seen sights that either break the heart or harden it to suffering-chiefly the latter.

The India press is full of praise for American generosity. The shipload of corn, the vessel chartered by the American government and filled by the Christian Herald, is now expected to arrive within a fortnight and the matter has been mentioned again and again with unstinted praise by the leading papers of the empire.

The remittance of \$100,000 sent by cable same paper and promptly paid the interdenominational relief for immediate distribution has universal commendation. Of all the nations known to India the Anglopeoples, the English and American, stand side by side at the top of the list in the estimation of her people. GILSON WILLETS.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Who was the Countess Potocka?-Eva. A very beautiful and very wealthy member of the Polish nobility, who was born about the middle of last century and lived

Who pays the salary of the Governor General of Canada, Great Britain or the Dominion of Canada?—R. I. Canada: all his emoluments come out the Canadian revenues.

he knocked out in the eleventh or the third In the eleventh. The round had lasted

What years did Joseph Cheadle serve as

He served two successive terms, begin ning with the Fiftieth Congress-1887.

Please tell me who wrote the "Rubaiyat" and how it is pronounced .- Reader. Omar Khayyam, a Persian. It is pronounced as if spelled "Rubiyat"-long sound of "i" and accent on second syllable.

Where was Egerton Castle, the author, Where does he now live?-M. Park Lane, London, England. 2. In Lon-

What States this year will have elections prior to the presidential election, and on what dates do they come?—S. A.

Alabama, Aug. 6; Arkansas, Sept. Georgia, Oct. 3; Maine, Sept. 10, and Ver-

Does a declaration of martial law over a aw?-W. M. Not necessarily, but all civil authority

that is not superseded is made subordinate Of how many members does the United States Senate consist? 2. Of how many the House? 3. How much of population is

needed to elect a representative?-J. L. W. Ninety. 2. 357. 3. The number taken as he general basis of apportionment is 173.

In what year, if at all, did Vice Presint Arthur visit the State of Idaho? Idaho and Washington admitted as States? -W. D. McK.

In 1883. 2. Idaho, July 3, 1890; Washington, Nov. 11, 1889.

Who was the author of the poem called "St. Christopher," which tells of an old monk stationed at a stream to carry travelers across, and who carries the Christ

Dinah Mariah Mulock Craik, the autho of "John Halifax, Gentleman." + + +

Please give me the proper pronunciation The word has not found its way into the lexicons yet, but according to the derivation of the word it should be pronounced "auto-mo-bil," with accent on third syllable and a short "i" in last syllable.

Is the Gaelic language Scotch or Irish? 2. What is the origin of the letters of our

It is the language of the Scotch Highlanders, but originally was not different from the Irish. 2. Our alphabet is the Roman form of the Greek, which was based on the Phoenician.

Is it against the law to send an ordinary

letter by a messenger if the envelope is not stamped?-A. C.

No common carrier, such as a railroad or company, is allowed to carry such letters, though a letter sent in an express package is permissible if it pertains wholly to the contents of the package.

To what benevolent purpose did General George B. McClellan donate his property?-

To none; he bequeathed all his property to his wife, to be divided at her death equally between his son and his daughter, and to be disposed of as she saw fit, case she survived both children.

puts students on roads as telegraph operators?—Reader. Both the business colleges in Indianapolis

the Indianapolis Business University and

the Vories Business College, teach

telegraphy, but we do not know whether or

not they secure situations for their graduates. Write to them for information. Will you print a sketch of the life of the wife of James K. Polk?-J. F. C. Mrs. Polk's name was Sarah Childress. She was born near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1803, was educated at the Moravian Institute, Salem, N. C., and married Jan. 1, 1824. She was a graceful and accomplished woman, a strict member of the Presbyterian Church, would have no danc-

died in Nashville, Tenn., Aug 14, 1891. Is there any depth in the ocean at which stone will stop sinking? If so, what is it? 2. Is a cubic foot of water at a great depth any heavier than at the sur- may be asked, should one take a piece of face? 3. Can a man swim easier in deep

ments at the presidential receptions. She

water than in shallow?-H. B. H. F. No, the water pressure of ocean depths is enormous, but it acts equally in all directions. 2. Yes, a little, because water is compressible in a very small degree, and because sait water is heavier when cold than when warm. 3. Yes, he has greater freedom of motion.

How was "Uncle Sam" originated?-

This is traced to an incident at Troy, N. Y., soon after the war of 1812 began. Elbert Anderson, a contractor, had there a large store of army supplies, the packages marked "E. A .- U. S." The local inspector was Samuel Wilson, familiary known as "Uncle Sam." So when some one asked what the marking signified, a facetious workman replied that it meant "Elbert Anderson, Uncle Sam." The poor joke pleased those who heard it, and the is any essential difference in a 'high' name spread and stuck.

Was Senator Broderick, of California, killed in a duel? If so, when, and by whom? 2. Was Judge Terry ever a judge of any court? 3. What was the manner of | time the sanitary officers are not prepared his death, and when and where did it to condemn 'high' game, for the simple

Senator Broderick was killed in a due near Lake Merced, Sept. 16, 1859, by Judge Terry, of the California State Supreme Court. 2. He was shot dead by Marshall of prickly pear is green, where you are Nagle while assaulting and threatening the life of Justice Stephen J. Field. This was in the dining room of a hotel at Lathrop, Cal., Aug. 14, 1889. The courts declared Nagle justified in the killing.

> Do scientists still indorse the theory that coral reefs were formed by tiny creatures living in the water? 2. Do coral islands have soil and support inhabitants?

Yes; scientists agree in this, though they differ somewhat in explaining the characteristic form of the coral islands styled atolis. 2. They are scant in soil, and the The cocoanut palm is almost their only useful plant. They afford but one kind of rock and no metal. They are liable to inundation by storms or earthquake waves, and their native population is noticeably degraded, this speaking generally.

Why is the Richmond (Ind.) congressional Where can I find a copy or a treatise or essay on the "Sahara Desert," by the late Prof. Henry Allen Hazen, formerly of the

The term was applied by the Democrats, and grew out of the fact that Whig ideas spread over the district like wildfire and made it from the Democratic point of view, a hopeless waste, like a portion of Pittsburg, where there had been a destructive fire, and which was commonly spoken of at that time as a "burnt district." of which nothing more could be ex-When Fitzsimmons fought Jeffries was | pected. 2. We do not find it listed among his publications, but you could probably get information about it by writing to Willis L Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.

> to the systems of recording of deeds to real estate in Mexico? I am told the goverament keeps no records, as in this country, but that notaries who take acknowledgment are the ones to be appealed to in tracing a title.-J. S

Mexico's system of land ownership dates back to the time when Spain divided the lands among the soldiers and adventurers who aided in the conquest, and is complex. Titles to hacienda and Indian lands are possessory, the fee simple being vested | night. There has been some doubt in the in a grant held by a community. Ownership in tracts granted originally to indi-At 2 Chapel street (now Alford street), viduals by the King of Spain is much like ownership of shares in a stock company. Deeds to municipal lands, when confirmed by the state government, become absolute title. This last is true of church lands. In its article on this topic the booklet got out by the bureau of information of the Mexican Central Railway Company to boom Mexico advises that purchasers always consult a reliable real estate lawyer as to the soundness of a title.

> Please tell me how a book is published. How long does it take until the book is on the market? What is the cost to the author of having the book published? How does the author send his book to the publisher and what does he write to him about

A book can be printed, bound and put on the market in a very short time, say a week, if the emergency calls for it, but in most publishing houses it is usually several months from the time the manuscript is received and the type set before the volume is ready for the public. From sixty to On what date were the Territories of ninety days is, perhaps, the usual interval. More time is needed where illustrations are used. If the book is one of importance and general interest the publisher commonly assumes all expenses and takes his pay out of the proceeds of the first edition. If the author pays for publication direct, the cost to him will vary according to the quality of paper and binding, number of pages, number of copies, etc. It is advisable to correspond with a publisher before sending manuscript, asking terms, or if he would examine the work with a view to issuing it on his own responsibility.

Unanswerable.

Why is it that the wandering fly, Who might be happy in the gleam Of summer sun, prefers to die And thereby spoil the breakfast cream? Why does the hateful sparrow thrive While song birds into silence sink? Why does the paste brush still contrive

Why does it rain each holiday And shine throughout the toilsome week? Why does the freckle find its way nerring to the fairest cheek?

Why do the weeds displace the flowers Why does a discord drown the song? In short, upon this world of ours, Oh, why does everything go wrong?

-Washington Star. Unkind American People.

Grover Cleveland, in June Atlantic. Sometimes it has seemed to me that quite large section of the American people regard high public office as a sort of pillory where it is quite worth their while to put a man for the sake of enjoying the abuse of him afterwards. A larger part of our people more decently disposed are benevo-lently willing to put at the service of a public officer all their knowledge of state- ful finally finds itself in a loose lump made craft and to advise him in any real or imaginary emergency. It is only after their advice is disregarded that they set about he task of demonstrating that the popular choice has been a sad mistake and that an abundance of excellent material for pub-lic place has been overlooked. It is safe to say that after every presidential election Is there a school of telegraphy in your paper establishments alone there are thoughty that actually teaches telegraphy and sands who have been thus neglected.

MEDICAL NOTES.

(Prepared for the Sunday Journal by

an Old Practitioner.) Sir William Roberts, in a recent lecture, divides articles of diet into those which are needed for the due support of the body and those which have a direct effect upon the functions of the brain and nervous system. The latter articles are illustrated, he tells us, by tea, coffee, alcohol, and tobacco. They are what we call the "condiments" of life just as the addenda of spice are the condiments of the pudding. Why we should a condiments at all is a question to which it may seem at first sight, no answer is possible. It may be ing in the White House and no refresh- urged that the use of condiments is simply a habit, and nothing more; but then habits must owe their origin to definite cause, and that cause must in its turn bear a relation to the life and wants of the creatures who practice them. Why, it cheese-the "higher" the better, of courseafter a full meal, or why is it that we flavor our viands with this sauce or that? Science has an answer ready: Because the pickles, condiments and cheese are all so many substances which tend to flavor a flow of the digestive secretions. They stimulate digestion, in other words, because habits must owe their origin to a definite saliva and the gastric juice wherever foods are partly digested. Again, they are agreeable to the palate, and the mental influence which is thus excited on the assimilation of food is one of no mean value in determining that good digestion which should "wait on appetite."

Dr. A. Wynter Blyth, medical officer of health for Marylebone, in recording a conviction for exposing semi-putrid rabbits for sale, said: It may be asked whether there pheasant, hare, venison, or rabbit, and whether the sanitary officers are prepared to condemn 'high' game. The answer is that there is no difference, but at the same reason that the purchaser is not deceived, and that the majority of English people have acquired the filthy and disgusting habit of eating various wild animals in a decomposed state. This is probably an acquired habit, and one that is really injurious to the health. There never was putrid bird brought to table but that a skillfu, chemist could extract some very active toxic principle from it; but the action of poison is a question of dose. Game is usually but an incident in the dinner, and not the dinner itself; each therefore eats but a small portion, and when he suffers from diarrhoea, or headache the following day, ascribes the illness to mixing liquors or some quite innicent bit of pastry. It is only when the variety of marine and plant life is small, illness is sudden and severe that advice is sought or that public attention is rected to the matter.

Dr. E. D. Mapother says: "Several cases of shedding of hair after influenza have confirmed my opinion that diet has much to do with the production and with the cure of symptomatic baldness. Hair contains 5 district called "the old brunt district?" 2. per cent. of sulphur and its ash 20 per cent. of silicon and 10 per cent. of iron and manganese. Solutions of beef, starchy United States weather service, Washing- mixtures and even milk, which constitutes the diet of patients with influenza and other fevers, cannot supply these elements, and atrophy at the root occurs and falling of the hair. The color and strength of the hair on young mammals are not attained so long as milk is their sole food. As to drugs, iron has prompt influence. The food that most abundantly contains the above named elements are the various albuminoids and the oat, the ash of the grain yielding 22 per cent, of silicon. With care these foods are admissible in the course of febrile diseases, when albumen is the constituent suffering most by the increased changes. I have often found that a dietary largely composed of oatmeal and brown bread greatly promotes the growth of the hair, especially when the baldness was preceded by constipation and a sluggish capillary circulation. Those races of men who consume most meat are the most hirsute."

> Various medical properties have been ascribed to lettuce, and it has especially been recommended as a good soporific, inducing pleasant sleep after eating it at medical world as to the value of lettuce for any medicinal purposes, and the medicinal preparations from the plant were finally dropped in England and the United States. But recent investigations and experiments show, says Dr. Atkinson, that the narcotic constituents of the plants are very noticeable and of value. It is now established by the proper authorities that there is present hyoscyamine, the principal alkaloid of belladonna and henbane, not only in the cabbage and cos, varieties of the common lettuce, but also in the wild lettuce. The amount in young plants is not very great, but in the green extract the alkaloid occurs to the extent of over 2 per cent. The value of both the wild and cultivated lettuce for medicinal purposes has consequently increased in the minds of many. The soporific value is not in the meantime lessened by this discovery. The plants were used years ago by common people for inducing sleep, and science has simply proved that there was some truth in their belief by tracing the soporific properties to their source.

The sweet Italian or Bermuda onions are the ones to be eaten au naturel, their flavor being much more delicate than the common varieties. But onions are really sweeteners of the breath after the local effects have passed away, as they correct stomach disorders and carry off the accumulated poisons of the system. They provide a blood purifier that all may safely use, and do perfect work in constipation troubles. As a vermifuge the onion cannot be surpassed, and, eaten raw, will often check a violent cold in the head. One small onion eaten every night before retiring is a well-known doctor's prescription for numerous affections of the head and is high recommended for sleeplessness; it acts on the nerves in a soothing manner without the injurious effects of drugs so often applied. The heart of an onion, heated and placed in the ear, will often relieve other, I, for one, felt that it was our last the agony of car ache, while the syrup procured from sprinkling a sliced onion with sugar and baking in an oven will work wonders in a "croupy child."

Do not swallow milk fast and in gulps. Sip it slowly. Take four minutes at least to finish a glassful, and do not take more than a good teaspoonful at one sip. When milk goes into the stomach it is instantly curdled. If a large quantity is curdled up by itself, and the whole glassup of little lumps through, round and among which the stomach's juices percolate and abroad. It was just after the second call dissolve the whole speedily and simultaneously. Many people who like milk and know its value as a strength-giver think civilized homes and the howling storm, we they cannot take it because it gives them indigestion. Most of them could take it freely if they would only drink it in the you. .. e spent the evening telling our

Our salesmen are all shoemen, and can give you a better fit than a dry goods clerk in a department store. .

4th July Special for Men, \$2.65



One lot of Men's Tan Shoes, Goodyear welt, shoes all new styles, a lot of shoes worth \$3.50 and \$4, all soles and all widths, a July special at

\$2.65

Go to a hatter for a hat. Go

to a dry goods store for dry

See West Window Display.

goods. Remember, a Jack of all trades is master of none.

Vegetarianism tends to produce fat; even

dogs and cats get fatter on a vegetarian

than on an animal diet. On the other hand,

a flesh diet forms muscle and not fat;

hence Banting and others forbid farina-

ceous food in obesity and training. The ex-

that an animal diet increased the absorp-

tion of oxygen by the lungs; this undoubt-

edly favors the disappearance of fat. An

animal diet stimulates all the processes of

the body. It is more satisfying and has

greater sustaining power, and evidence of

a vegetable diet is to be found in the ulcer-

ation of the cornea, so common among

The Lancet contains a warning against

the use of iced fish. Ice spoils the fresh-

ness, firmness and flavor of fish by render-

pregnant with putrefactive bacteria.

Dr. J. Mount Bleyer asserts that rays

Prescriptions.

tion. These may be treated by acid or

alkaline tonics, but for general use the

following alkaline mixture is recommended:

Bicarbonate of soda, 15 grains; tincture of

nux vomica, 10 minims; compound infusion

of gentian, 1 ounce. This is to be given be-

fore meals. It not only increases the ap-

petite and relieves the dyspepsia, but in-

directly relieves the cough. Needless to

each paroxysm of vomiting, is of value:

drachms; paregoric, 6 drachms; cinnamon

LIKE A FAIRY TALE.

Least Expected.

starving in the snow, fifty miles from any

if it had been further we never would have

seen it through the storm-and when we

got to it we found it was a Northern Pa-

cific Railroad train snowed in. It was

digging its way slowly through the drift,

and when we came down over the snow

bank on to it the trainmen thought it was

a 'hold-up,' but we told them pretty soon

what the matter was, and they hustled us

to dinner, the dining-room car was in full

operation, and there in the midst of the

sat down to a dinner which fifteen minutes

than heaven. It was like a fairy tale, I tell

the desolation, the distance from

L. N., M. D.

Carbolic acid, 3 grains;

water, 1 ounce.

Washington Star.

say, the diet should be carefully selected.

no way favor putrefaction

for consumption.

drink it warm.

Hindoos and others.

Second Largest Shoe Store in the World. way described, or if, better still, they would story to all the passengers, went to bed early, slept like moles, and the next morning the train had worked through, and we

> train back to headquarters.' IRIDESCENT COLORS.

One of Nature's Simple Devices for Adorning Her Handiwork. periments of Pettenkofer and Voit showed

got off at the first station to take the next

Philadelphia Record. If two small plates of glass, say, an inch square, are carefully wiped, to remove all dust, and are then pressed firmly together between the thumb and forefinger of each hand, there will appear in the space between them a series of irregular, more or less oval, colored bands. The plates should be held in such a manner as to reflect into the low vital powers induced by living on the eye the light from a window, and it may be necessary to rub them together un-

> When once the bands have been obtained they may be made, by varying the pressure, to undergo changes of form and size. They seem to flow, as if they were liquid, between the two plates, presenting sometimes figures of exquisite beauty.

der pressure, in order to secure as close a

ing it, prior to putrefaction, insipid, soft, Every one will recognize in these colored and flabby. Where fish is preserved on ice, bands the same appearance as is presented it appears that the ice only favors putreand the changing hues which gleam upon factive bacteria derived from its unclean surroundings, so that this iced fish re-These colors are produced by the breakmains covered with fresh solutions of filth ines the plates into its component rainbow the other hand keeping dry and cold can in the same way, as may be done with a g

prism. The breaking-up is caused in this case by the fact that the light is reflected very close together-the surfaces of the violet light applied to the human system by very thin layer of air between the two plates-and that the light reflected from means of electricity are an absolute cure one surface "interferes" with and partially destroys that reflected from the second surface. The particular color which will surfaces are apart, or in other words, upon Loss of appetite, pain in the heart, and the thickness of the layer of air-or of the film of oil or the shell of the soap bubble other sysmptoms of dyspepsia are frequent and obstinate accompaniments of consump--and it is because this thickness is not

> everywhere exactly the same that we get the different colors. This is only one of the ways in which "interference" gives rise to these iridescent colors, as they are called. A like result follows when light falls upon a surface which is furrowed with microscopic parallel pearl are thus produced, as are also the rich green, blue or golden brown hues of the wings of beetles and the bodies of flies

The scales of the wings of butterflies are seen under a powerful microscope to be marked with rows of fine lines. To these In cholera morbus a teaspoonful of the es are due the various colors of the following medicine, given immediately after scales, and, consequently, the vagrigated coloring of the whole wing. The plumage of birds, every feather of which contains thousands of fine pinules arranged in close parallel lines, affords another example of color due to the breaking-up of light in the same way. Every one of these pinules be comes the source of reflected light rays, and these rays are liable to interfere with one another in such a way that some of the components of the light-some of the iris colors of which white light is a mixtureare cut out and only those colors which are left reach the eye.'

A Method in Will-Making.

"You mightn't believe it." said an army lieutenant "but once upon a time when three of us officers were out on the plains

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Several years ago," said a New Orleans town bigger than a water tank, we were lawyer, chatting about queer experiences in suddenly dropped into a feast of champagne, oysters, turkey and roast beef, and his profession, "a woman died in this city who to my certain knowledge had made at all the good things you can imagine a starving man would like to encompass. Of least twenty-five different wills. Of course. there are people in the world who have a mania for will-making, just as there are course, you don't believe it, but let me tell "A force of fifty men with five officers manias in other directions, but there was a distinct method in this woman's madness. were doing detail work in Montana one She made her numerous wills for the dewinter, and as amusements of all kinds liberate purpose of exciting cupidity and scarce, we were ready for almost then profiting by it, and if the true story anything. One day three of us started out of the curious complications growing out on a hunt, and when night came we were caught by a snowstorm in an old cabin out of that policy could be written it would form an astonishing chronicle of greed and on the plains. There was nothing to do but stop where we were, and making a duplicity. To begin with, she had a couple fire with such parts of the cabin as we of pieces of improved property worth percould spare we made ourselves comfortable haps \$6,000, and a lot of personal belongings which were mere junk and rubbish, but as possible for the night. We had nothing which she valued at a fabulous figure. Beto eat, and as soon as morning came we faced the storm, which was still bad, and | tween the two she was reputed to be worth started to find headquarters. We were in | from \$50,000 to \$60,000, and there was much jealousy as to prospective succession fairly good spirits at first, but as we floundered around through the snow, able to among a lot of distant relatives. The old make very little progress, and that in a woman's plan was to take up her quarters direction we were not certain of, matters | with some particular set of her kin and make a will in their favor. Needless to say, began to look serious, and when the shades of evening came on we were completely lost she would be treated with every consideraand without shelter or any kind, we began tion, but she was very irascible, and into droop and to wonder how long it would | variably got into a quarrel in the course of a few months and moved somewhere else. be until our friends found our bodies in the where the same programme was repeated. She spent years in migrations of that sort, "Of course, we didn't mention anything of this kind to each other, but I will admit | going the rounds of her relatives several times and camping temporarily with nuthat we were not very cheerful, and when merous personal friends. When she finally it had become so dark that we held hands died it was found that her last authentic so that we should not be lost from each will left the coveted property to a niece who had shown her scarcely any attention hand-clasp on earth. We had become very silent now, and were struggling along aim- at all, and the wail of rage and disappointment that arose was something simply terlessly, growing a little weaker all the time, rific. I dare say she engendered more famand colder and sleepler. As a sudden blast ily bitterness when she was alive, precipistronger than the others swept by I turned tated more rows and was instrumental in half round to shield myself, and as I did causing a greater number of people to stop so I saw off to the left the glimmer of a speaking when they passed by than any light. It seemed to be rising from the other one person in the parish. This was snow, and we thought it might be some an extreme case, but it was by no means cabin half covered by the drift with a unique. Almost every lawyer in town who roaring fire inside streaming up through has a large general practice could cite inthe chimney. In any event, we let loose stances where judicious will-making has the strongest shout we had left and made kept old age surrounded by affectionate for it, still clinging to each other. It was not more than a quarter of a mile away-

The Old Quarrel.

We loitered where the strains of glad music Met the breath of the rose in the air; The years had been kind since we partedl, still she was girlish and fair; We had gone from each other in anger, That night in the long, long ago-I was wrong and was ready to own it— The lights glimmered softly and low.

caught her gloved hand and I held it: "Forgive me." I cried, "your were right,
And I was a coward for saying
The things I said to you that night!"
She thought for a moment and asked me,
Half under her breath, half aloud:
"What was it you said? I've forgotten"—
And then we strolled back to the crowd.

July Shoe Sale

Odds and ends must be cleaned out. Come to us and

Second Largest Shoe Store in the World

The large quantities of shoes bought and sold by us enables us to buy cheaper than others. That is the reason department stores are not cheap. They sell little lots of many things and not much of anything. Besides, the tradesman, on spending years in study of one line of business, can judge values better than one who tries to be a horse doctor, druggist, dry goods and shoe man at the same time.

Now, for instance, you may have heard of a woman's shoe called the "QUEEN QUALITY." This shoe we sell in the different leathers, kid or patent leathers, at \$2.48. This very shoe is sold in Indianapolis at \$3 a pair. We save you 52 cents, and our warrant } goes with every pair (not for good wear), but our shoe is the same and as good as any "QUEEN QUALITY" sold here or elsewhere, made by the Thomas Plant Company. Don't take our statements for it, but come and see the shoes. Remember the old saying: "The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

22 to 28 East Washington Street.

It is only common sense that a store that puts all its time to one line can serve you better than a department

4th July Special for Ladies,

\$1.85



Any Ladies' Tan Shoe in our shouse that we have been selling at \$2.48 and \$2.98 go at

\$1.85

See East Window Display.

Every clerk or workingman

Marott's will find it to his advantage to trade at a store that carries but one line. . . .

The Prince Albert 10c Cigar



The Man

Who has not smoked a PRINCE ALBERT CIGAR has three hands-a right, a left and a little behind hand. Discard that useless hand if you have one, and get down to date. Many a smoker has got to the point of insisting upon a Prince Albert or none, simply because of their quality. 'Twill cost but ten cents to convince you that they're sensible smokers, too.

LOUIS G. DESCHLER, Cigarist

RHEUMATISM

Is due to an acid poison which gains access to DISTOPIS MUSCICS, the blood through failure of the proper organs to carry off and keep the system clear of all morbid, effete matter. This poison through the general circulation is deposited in the joints, muscines and nerves, causing the most intense pain.

Shatters Nerves,

Rheumatism may attack with such suddenness and severity as to make within a few days SIIIICNS a healthy, active person helpless and bed-ridden,

with distorted limbs and shattered nerves; or it may be slow in developing, with slight wandering pains, just severe enough to make one feel uncomfortable; the tendency in such cases is to grow worse, and finally become chronic. Like other blood diseases, Rheumatism is often inherited, and exposure to damp or cold, want of proper food, insufficient clothing, or anything calculated to impair the health, will frequently cause it to develop in early life, but more often not until middle

age or later. In whatever form, whether acute or chronic, acquired or Rheumatism is Strictly a Blood Disease, and no liniment or other externa! treatment can reach the trouble. Neither do the preparations of potash and mercury, and the various mineral salts, which the doctors always prescribe, cure Rheumatism, but ruin the digestion and break down the constitution. A remedy which builds up the general health, and at the same time rids the system

the poison, is the only safe and certain cure for Rheumatism. S. S., made of roots, herbs and barks of wonderful solvent, purifying properties, attacks the disease in the right way, and in the right place-the blood-and quickly neutralizes the acid and dissolves all poisonous deposits, stimulates and reinforces the overworked, wornout organs, and clears the system of all unhealthy accumulations. S. S. S. cures permanently and thoroughly, and keeps the blood in a pure, healthy state. Mr. J. O. Malley, 133 W. 15th Street, Indianapolis,

Ind., for eighteen months was so terribly afflicted with Rheumatism he was unable to feed or dress himself.
Doctors said his case was hopeless. He had tried fifty-two prescriptions that friends had given him, without the slightest relief. A few bottles of S. S. S. cured
him permanently, and he has never had a rheumatic pain since. This was five years ago. We will send free our special book on Rheu-

matism, which should be in the hands of every sufferer from this torturing disease. Our physicians have made blood and skin diseases a life study, and will give you any information or advice wanted, so write them fully and freely about your case. We make no charge whatever for this service. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.



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